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17 January 1977

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BULGARIA

PARTY DAILY DEVOTES ARTICLE TO ANTI-SOVIETISM

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Dec 76 pp 3,4 AU

[Prof Girgin Girginov article: "The Struggle Against Anti-Sovietism Is a Demand of Our Time"]

[Excerpts] Under the conditions of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and of detente in the international atmosphere the task of continuing and expanding the irreconcilable struggle against anti-Sovietism is assuming a growing importance and topicality. For anti-Sovietism is the weapon of imperialism, aimed at weakening and destroying the unity of the worldwide revolutionary process and of each of its trends--the worldwide socialist system, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement. For anti-Sovietism is a brake stopping social progress, it is one of the main obstacles to international detente and cooperation, to peace among peoples.

Recently the bourgeois propaganda has been advertising the thesis of differentiating between anti-Sovietism and anticomunism, in order to prove that one can be against the Soviet Union and still be a true communist. In fact, anti-Sovietism is directed not only against socialism in the Soviet Union but against socialism and communism in general. It represents the nucleus and the main essence of anticomunism. This is why it is impossible in our time to build socialism, to wage a successful struggle against anticomunism, without unmasking and destroying the various manifestations of anti-Sovietism.

Anti-Sovietism is a drastically expressed anti-Leninism, but it also means anti-Marxism.

As early as before the victory of the socialist revolution and before the appearance of the Soviet socialist system the bourgeois reaction and its numerous and many-faced assistants tried to prove that Leninism has nothing of universal significance and is meant only for Russia. When Leninism was tested and confirmed in the course of building socialist society in the Soviet country and later on, when the universal character and validity of the basic principles of Leninism were confirmed in the specific progress of socialist revolution and socialist building in the countries with people's democracies, the same

reactionary forces multiplied their attacks against the theory and practice of Leninism, and increased tenfold their efforts to destroy and falsify its principles.

The anticomunists often counterpose to Marxism on the false position that allegedly the Russian revolution headed by Lenin had been implemented apart from the cultural development in the West, in which the "classic" Marxism, represented by Marx and Engels, was included, even if only partially. Actually, however, there is no ideological-political movement whatsoever in world history that can be compared to Leninism, as regards the critical and creative absorption of everything valuable created by the universal culture of mankind. Leninism has achieved its own right as legitimate heir of the classical culture of the West as well. There is no doubt that in the Soviet Union, today as in the past, the most valuable treasures of all peoples' cultures are being made accessible to the large masses of working people and that the works of worldwide classical literature are being translated in the Soviet Union, including the works of authors who have been forgotten or underestimated in their own countries of origin.

By counterposing Leninism to Marxism and to true socialism, the organizers of anti-Sovietism are actually addressing their attacks against the general and universally valid principles and common laws of socialist revolution and of socialist construction, revealed and explained by Marx, Engels and Lenin. Thus, anti-Sovietism has manifested itself not only as hostile to Leninism, but also as anti-Marxist.

Anticomunists, revisionists and separatists of Marxism and of revolutionary practice actively speculate with the alleged "mechanics" of utilizing and transferring the Soviet experience, with the alleged "dogmatic" attitude toward this experience. They do not take into account the major point that the very Soviet experience is inherent to the demand for taking into consideration the national peculiarities and specifics of each country. This is because the very experience itself is an outspoken example of utilizing and implementing the general laws of socialist revolution in view of the specific conditions of the Soviet Union. Another aspect of the issue is the fact that Lenin, while emphasizing the specific characteristics of the development of the revolutionary process in Russia, at the same time warns that the Soviet experience is not at all an entirely Russian phenomenon but, by virtue of the fact that it was the first concrete realization of the general principles of communism, it is a deeply international one and is of international importance.

Under the conditions following the Helsinki conference when the topicality of the problem to practically utilize the positive experience of the others is growing, the tasks of unmasking as anti-Marxist and antiscientific all attempts of building or recommending any "national" or other "models" of socialism, the meaning of which is to repudiate the real socialism in the USSR, and thus the principles of the scientific communism, becomes particularly topical. The growing topicality assumes the task to skillfully propagate the particularly propitious results of the BCP policy on comprehensive cooperation and alignment with the USSR; to more deeply elaborate and popularize the truth that the

results of creatively applying the Soviet experience in building real socialism in the Bulgarian People's Republic is a very strong retort to the bourgeois slanders on the "undemocratic," "totalitarian," manner of the "building" of the Soviet social system.

The fraternal communist and workers parties, loyal to proletarian internationalism, look upon the comprehensive defense of the USSR and upon the consistent revealing and propagating of the justice of its domestic and international policy as a major strategic task. They have been and they will be in the first ranks of the fighters against anti-Sovietism.

Under the conditions following the Helsinki conference, when the attitude toward the USSR turned itself more outspokenly into a focus of an ideological duel, the task to further strengthen and perfect the offensive struggle against all manifestations of anti-Sovietism becomes particularly topical. Any underestimating the threat of anti-Sovietism and any tolerance of it strengthens the positions of anticomunism and damages world socialism and the anti-imperialist forces now more than ever before.

All varieties of anti-Sovietism, beginning with the extreme and reaching to the most "moderate" ones, require an unrelenting and uncompromising attack.

The BCP Central Committee theses on the state and development of the party and the social organizations and movements, submitted to all-national discussion before the 11th BCP Congress stressed the following: "It is necessary to wage a more offensive and irreconcilable struggle against anti-Sovietism as the main ideological weapon of anticomunism."

The struggle against anti-Sovietism will be the more successful as it is more convincingly unmasked as activity directed not only against the Soviet Union, the CPSU and the Soviet peoples but also against the very foundations of socialism, against the national interests of the socialist countries and their peoples, against the vital interest of all working people in the world. This is not difficult to understand if one takes into account everything said about anti-Sovietism and its characteristics and manifestations.

The conference of the 29 European communist and workers parties held in Berlin on 29-30 June 1976 drew the following principled conclusion: "Anticomunism has been and will continue to be a weapon of the imperialist and reactionary forces in their struggle not only against the communist but also against the other democrats and democratic rights. These forces are unfolding a campaign against the socialist parties in the socialist countries, beginning with the Soviet Union, and against the forces of socialism and progress. These campaigns are being launched with the purpose of discrediting the policy and ideals of the communists in the eyes of the people's masses and also of obstructing a unity of the workers movement and a cooperation among the democratic and people's forces." This is why the uncompromising and consistent struggle against anticomunism and anti-Sovietism is a revolutionary commandment of our times.

BULGARIA

JALLUD SPEAKS AT DINNER BANQUET IN HONOR OF ZHIVKOV

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Dec 76 pp 1,5 AU

[Toast proposed by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, prime minister of the Libyan Arab Republic, at a dinner banquet given in honor of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in Tripoli on 23 December 1976]

[Text] On behalf of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Revolutionary Command Council and the Libyan Arab people, we welcome Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic and first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and in him we welcome the fighter and leader of the Bulgarian people and a dear friend who is visiting the Libyan Arab Republic.

Your visit to the Libyan Arab Republic is an important factor in the development of relations between our two countries, for the consolidation of relations between the Arab nation and the socialist states. Your visit to our country gives us the opportunity to talk to you and to your assistants on the problems of cooperation between our two countries as well as on topical international problems which mankind is facing and on questions of the peoples' struggle, questions which are attracting universal attention.

Since the 1 September 1969 revolution the relations between our two countries have been consolidated--the relations between the Libyan Arab Republic [and the Bulgarian People's Republic] and the Libyan Arab people and the Bulgarian people--as well as the relations with the socialist community. Your visit, Comrade Zhivkov, will confirm the common convictions and will give a strong impetus to cooperation between our two countries in the interest of the peoples struggling for their freedom.

The relations of the Arab and Islamic world with the friendly Bulgarian people go back far into the past. This fact is confirmed by the existence of more than 800,000 Moslems in Bulgaria, as well as by the fact that the Bulgarian language contains many Arab words, as well as by our common struggle stemming from our historical relations.

Our two peoples, who after the revolution resumed their rights of determining their own destinies, are contributing today to the victory of the peoples fighting for freedom, to the opposition against neocolonialism, reaction and Zionism. Our relations are based on our historical and cultural relations, but also on our common positions in the struggle. Just as the cause of freedom was victorious in Europe, in Southeast Europe, and the peoples learned to believe in socialism, thus the Arab nation once more took up the path of revolution in order to achieve its political and social freedom.

The beginning of friendship between the Arab nation and the states belonging to the socialist community was laid down by the leader Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir, while the great revolution of 1 September 1969 and the Libyan Arab people opened new prospects in the development of these relations of friendship, aimed at consolidating cooperation in our joint struggle against imperialism, the monopolies, reaction, Zionism and racism. This struggle is based on our common interests and convictions.

I would like to confirm on this occasion that it is not necessity that makes us develop our relations with the socialist states and with Bulgaria. We are guided by the serious and sincere confidence that a basis exists and common convictions exist for the development of this friendship and for our joint struggle. We cannot deny that the Arab nation today is subjected to the attacks of imperialism, reaction and Zionism. This question is of primary importance for us, but it does not mean that we are transforming it into an exchange currency and that it should be the motive for establishing relations with these peoples and states.

We are grateful that the socialist countries are standing side by side with the Arab nation and with the people of Palestine in the struggle for returning these people to their own native land and for the full liberation of the territory of Palestine. We cannot deny the role of the friends, but I think that the solution to this problem depends on how strongly the Arabs hold their weapons. We are trying to persuade our friends of our point of view, of the fact that this problem is not a question of borders, but a problem of existence, the problem of the driving out of a people from their native soil. We would like to confirm that this problem is of decisive importance for the Arab nation. The Arab nation cannot be deceived by political games and conferences like the Geneva conference and other similar conferences, and no speculation can be allowed with this question. We cannot accept the imposing of Israel as an existing reality, and we cannot accept speculations on this question either.

The Geneva conference was perhaps suitable for stopping the war in Vietnam and for conducting negotiations on these questions. However, the Palestinian question differs entirely from all political problems which the world has faced hitherto, since it concerns the existence of an entire people. If we go to the Geneva conference or we accept negotiations, this would mean that we are acknowledging either of two principles--the occupation of a territory and its retention, or the occupation of a territory for the purpose of dictating conditions. These two principles should not become legalized in international policy.

As to the question of peace and security in the world, we are heralds of peace. However, I share the opinion expressed by our guest that there can be no peace at all costs. Peace and security are indivisible. It is true that, if Europe becomes isolated from nuclear weapons, opportunities for greater sources of energy would be created on that continent. However, peace cannot be attained in Europe and it cannot be transformed into a real factor without the achieving of peace in all areas of the world. Of course, we insist upon peace, our Islamic religion also calls for peace. Our religion, however, does not call for a peace achieved at the expense of justice; there can be no peace based on deception, or peace imposed by force. What is necessary is a peace that the people are convinced is just. Peace, security, and detente should not impede the national liberation movements and the peoples fighting for their freedom; they should not prevent these peoples from exercising their rights of being the masters of their own resources; they should not prevent them from liberating their own territories and from liquidating racism and Zionism. Nothing should prevent the peoples from fighting for justice and for their return to their homes and to their own land. Peace cannot be achieved unless the peoples definitely and fully achieve their freedom--political, economic, social and cultural.

The imperialist countries are now taking advantage of the process of detente and of false peace slogans. They are taking advantage of this atmosphere in order to threaten the peoples of the Third World. A small group of peoples in the Third World tried to become masters of their national wealth and resources; they tried to set just prices for their own raw materials, and even lower prices than justified. This was the group of oil exporting countries, which is now subjected to threats. The peoples, who have come near their political freedom, with the exception of the Palestinian people and the peoples of South Africa, have now entered the stage of the struggle for economic and social independence. There can be no political independence without economic and social independence.

The monopolist states are responsible for the present deterioration of the economic situation in the world, for the economic crisis. This situation can be blamed not on the oil exporting countries or other countries producing raw materials. The radical solution of the problem can be achieved only by revising the presently existing economic and financial order in the world and by creating an economic order that permits the peoples of the Third World (who represent the majority) to assume their role in this world order, to have their own place in the financial and monetary organizations and to change from owners and exporters of raw materials into industrialized countries and partners of the industrial states.

The diseases and shortcomings of the Western economy, of the economy of developed Western countries, inflation, social problems and increase of prices--all these are problems which are to the detriment of the developing countries. We in the Libyan Arab Republic are suffering from a 40-percent annual increase of our expenditures, because of these shortcomings, expenditures which we are forced to cover by our incomes in implementing our development plans. The situation goes so far that the developing countries are

Not able to determine exact indexes for their plans because of the shortcomings of the Western economy; the oil exporting countries did not increase their prices for two years and tried to reach an agreement with the industrial countries, so that the "north-south" conference might be successful and so that the industrial countries might heal the shortcomings of their economy, so that they might master inflation and stop the increase of prices varying between 30 and 40 percent. However, we, the oil exporting countries, had to pay the price for the incapacity of the Western countries to improve their situation. After two years, the majority of oil exporting countries decided to increase their prices by a small percentage, only by 10 percent. The industrial countries reacted and decided to impose their will by force upon the weaker ones. We think that the "north-south" conference should become a worldwide conference, in which all peoples should participate, including the peoples of the socialist countries because they have economic relations both with the Western states and with the countries of the Third World. The creation of a just economy which will allow the poor, who are the majority, to assume their role in this universal order, will lead to the utilization of unemployed human resources in the universal economy. This is the only way to settle the economic problems caused by the Western states, under which the whole world is suffering. We have become used to the threats of the West; they will not frighten us in the future. We are telling the Western countries: do not let yourselves be carried away! If we look at oil prices, we can say that they are not adequate to the 30- to 40- percent increase of prices of industrial goods exported by the West.

I say that threats do not frighten us. The only way is to liquidate inflation and to create a just universal economy. I repeat--we cannot be the victims of disasters caused by others.

In conclusion we confirm that we stand entirely on the side of the national liberation movements and of the peoples fighting for their freedom, that we unshakably stand at the side of the peoples on the African continent, at the side of the peoples of South Africa. We are with those who are holding the guns, because racism in Palestine, South Africa, and Zimbabwe understands only one language, the language of guns.

We once more stress our attention to your visit and our resolve to make this visit successful. The negotiations we conducted yesterday with Comrade Colonel al-Qadhdhafi conform with the aspirations of both the Libyan Arab People and of the Bulgarian people and will bring about positive results in the interest of the fighting peoples.

Peace to you!

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

JOURNALIST REPORTS ON BULGARIAN-LIBYAN RELATIONS

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 76 p 6 AU

[Svilen Rusev report, specially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO, from Tripoli, on 19 December 1976: "Continuing Progress--the Development of Friendly Relations Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and Libya"]

[Summary] Since the coming to power of the revolutionary government in Libya, Bulgarian-Libyan relations have been characterized by continuous development. On 1972 Libyan Premier Jallud visited Bulgaria; and during his visit a number of agreements were signed, including an agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Delegations are being exchanged between the two countries in various sectors. Libyan delegations are attending Bulgarian party and trade union congresses. Cultural exchange between the two countries is also steadily expanding. At the present moment the Joint Bulgarian-Libyan Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is holding a session in Tripoli.

Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people are well known and very popular in Libya. It is known that Libya has certain difficulties in terms of a shortage of trained cadres; and therefore specialists from other countries are working in Libya. There are 1,200 Bulgarian specialists working in Libya. There are many Bulgarian medical doctors and nurses, and the hospitals of Homs and Ajedabija are entirely staffed by Bulgarian doctors and nurses, who enjoy an excellent reputation for their medical skill, cleanliness and discipline.

There are also many Bulgarian engineering-technical specialists working in Libya, especially in the electric power sector.

Bulgarian workers and specialists from the building sector also work in Libya. The Bulgarian "Technoexportstroy" enterprise has built many housing complexes in Libya and polyclinics, which have been characterized as a "monument of Bulgarian-Libyan friendship." The Tripoli stadium, the new airport, which is the largest and most modern in Africa, and a new oil refinery in Zawia were also built by "Technoexportstroy."

The "Bulgargeomin" geological prospecting enterprise is also engaging in prospecting works in the Libyan Desert, especially in the search for water. The "Bulgarproject" enterprise is dealing with planning and investments, as well as advisory services in various economic sectors and is resident in Libya.

Trade relations between Bulgaria and Libya are expanding from year to year. At the beginning, trade concentrated only on oil exports to Bulgaria, but gradually the Libyan partners became convinced of the advantages offered by our trade enterprises, and Bulgarian-Libyan trade is now expanding in various sectors. Bulgarian goods are very popular in Libya today, especially the products of the Bulgarian canned food industry. Libya also imports Bulgarian furniture and other consumer goods. Bulgarian freight ships regularly visit the port of Tripoli, and a permanent shipping line has been established between the two countries.

The Joint Bulgarian-Libyan Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which holds its regular sessions twice a year, is planning and coordinating exchange between the two countries. Bulgarian trade enterprises have become a favorite trade partners of Libya.

These comprehensive relations between the two countries are tending to expand and intensify because of the geographical vicinity and because of the common interests of the two countries and peoples. The Bulgarian people support the Libyan people's struggle for social progress and material prosperity and highly appreciate their struggle against imperialism and reaction.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

PAPER CARRIES BCP GREETINGS TO ISRAELI CP

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 76 p 6 AU

[Report on BCP greeting to the Israeli Communist Party [ICP] delivered 16 December at the 18th ICP congress by Nikolay Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of Sofia Okrug Party Committee]

[Text] On 16 December, at the afternoon session of the 18th ICP congress, Nilolay Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of Sofia Okrug Party Committee greeted the congress. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee first secretary, he conveyed to the delegates of the 18th ICP congress, to all Israeli Communists and to the working people of Israel--Jews and Arabs--the most ardent friendly and fraternal greetings of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people and wishes for a full success in the work of the congress.

In the report of the ICP Central Committee, read by Meir Vilner, secretary general of the ICP Central Committee, the activity of the party during the reported period is reviewed in a profoundly analytical way. The new great and difficult tasks which are to be solved by the Israeli Communists are stressed with extreme clarity, it is said in the BCP greeting.

"We the Communists and the entire Bulgarian working people follow with great interest your struggle, the struggle of the Israeli working people for the defense of their vital interests, peace, social progress and a better future. We rejoice at the successes achieved by the ICP in recent years, a party which, carrying high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, asserted itself as a true revolutionary vanguard of the Israeli workers' class and as a militant detachment of the international workers and communist movement. As Marxist-Leninists and as your good friends, we view these successes of the ICP as our successes as well, because they are an important contribution to our common struggle against imperialism and reaction, for a better life for the working people and for peace and security of the peoples," stressed Nikolay Dyulgerov.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of our party, we once again assure the Israeli Communists that on our part we shall continue also in the future to

make consistent efforts for the development and strengthening of the traditional ties of fraternity and solidarity between the BCP and the ICP, based upon the principles of our common teaching—Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," it is further said in the greeting.

"The Bulgarian people has grounds today to be proud of the results of their 32-year-long free toil. Few are the countries which have succeeded in increasing their national income 46 percent for the period 1971-75, a period of an exceptionally sharp crisis in the capitalist world. Our successes in the area of education and health, art and culture and the asserting of the socialist way of life are also significant".

"The Bulgarian working people know however that their successes in constructing the developed socialist society would be unthinkable without the fraternal cooperation and assistance of the socialist countries, and first of all the selfless assistance of the great Soviet Union. Therefore they fully support the line of the comprehensive cooperation and friendship with the socialist countries, the course of the BCP for a comprehensive coming together of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR," it is said further on in the greeting.

"We are witnesses of a turning point in international relations, characterized by detente and the asserting of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems as generally accepted norms of international relations. That turning point was made possible thanks to the efforts of the communists, the workers class, the working people, the national liberation movement and all progressive and peaceloving forces in the world. This is a great victory for the forces of socialism, democracy and peace. However, we Bulgarian Communists think that the main merit for this belongs to the great USSR, the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

"The Bulgarian People's Republic also contributed its share to the holding of the Helsinki conference and tirelessly works for full implementation in life of the conference's final document."

"Therefore we consider that for us, the Communists, one of the most important tasks now is to struggle against the opponents of detente, and to consolidate peace and understanding between the peoples. In this context we ardently greet the program which is submitted to your congress' attention, for a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict. Our party and the Bulgarian Government have repeatedly stated that the Middle East conflict can be solved and that peace in this region can only be achieved by: withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories conquered in the 1967 war; implementation of the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own state; securing the right of independent existence and security of all states of the region, including Israel, by providing the relevant international guarantees; and, finally, by ending the state of war between Israel and the relevant Arab states. It is our deep conviction that the Geneva conference is the most suitable place, the forum

recognized and accepted by all for regulating the disputed questions and establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO," it is said further on in the greeting.

"The many years of experience that our party has, as well as the experience of the other fraternal parties, confirm that the power of the communists is in their ideological unity and their international proletarian solidarity. The BCP has conducted and will conduct in the future a consistent struggle for the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, against the manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, of "left" and right revisionism and against all attempts, wherever they come from, to weaken the international solidarity of the communists."

"We Bulgarian Communists consider that the definition of the great son of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov, that the attitude toward the Soviet Union is the "touchstone" of internationalism and revolutionary-mindedness preserves even today its force and validity. Therefore, as said by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "all tolerance and neutral attitude towards anti-Sovietism actually means a retreat from proletarian internationalism," it is said in the conclusion of the greetings.

Wishing complete success in implementing the decisions of the 18th ICP congress for a further cohesiveness of all democratic and peaceloving forces in Israel in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, Nikolay Dyulgerov, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, presented a gift--a painting of the people's painter Svetlin Rusev.

CSO: 2200

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO JORDAN--A delegation of the Committee on Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education has returned from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In Amman Prof Girgin Girginov, deputy chairman of the committee, and the first deputy minister of education of Jordan signed an agreement on mutual recognition of the equivalence of diplomas and certificates of education, as well as of scientific degrees and titles. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 1976 p 5 AU]

NEW BULGARIAN PLANT--A very large plant of our heavy machine building sector is being built between Pernik and Radomir. It will produce entire plants. This conforms with the 11th BCP Congress decisions on the accelerated concentration and specialization of this branch. The "Mashproekt" Plovdiv Institute has been entrusted with the main tasks of research and planning for the plant. The Plovdiv institute will integrate its efforts with a dozen other designing organizations in our country and with several in the CSSR and the Soviet Union. This plant will be an example of a socialist enterprise with advanced technological methods, concentration and efficiency of production. It is envisaged, as early as in 1977, to create an institute of heavy machine building in the area of the plant, which will engage in technical research and new technological methods in the field of machine building, mining, metal processing, the cement industry and other economic sectors. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian Dec 76 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN-IRANIAN AVIATION COOPERATION--On 21 December in Teheran, Bulgaria and Iran signed an agreement on cooperation in civil aviation. The agreement envisages cooperation in the area of air transportation, air-born tourism and so forth. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Dec 76 AU]

FRENCH CP WORKING GROUP--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and according to the plan of cooperation between the BCP and the French Communist Party, a working group of the French Communist Party Central Committee led by Dr (Paul Mersieka), secretary of the Federation of the French Communist Party in (Val de Marne), visited Bulgaria from 13 to 20 December. The working group acquainted itself with the experience of the BCP in the state organization and leadership, and more specifically with the work of the people's councils. In addition to Sofia, the guests also visited Pleven Okrug. Talks took place with

Milko Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the National Assembly and Zhelyazko Kolev, and Evtim Stoimenov BCP Central Committee "Administrative" Department deputy heads. The working group met also with officials of the BCP Central Committee "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department, responsible officials of the Council of Ministers, Penko Georgiev, first secretary of the Pleven Okrug Party Committee and others. [Text] [Sofia BTA Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 21 Dec 76 AU]

PRUMOV AT CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Central Veterinary Medical Institute has been held. Ivan Prumov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the celebration and read a greetings message from Todor Zhivkov. Guests from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary and the CSSR were also present. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Dec 76 AU]

DOYNOV IN SILISTRA--A joint session of the Silistra Okrug Party Committee Buro and of the okrug People's Council Executive Committee has been held in Silistra. Ognyan Dovnov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Committee for Art and Culture, and others attended the session. Comrade Doynov focused the okrug leaders' attention on the most urgent tasks at present; in parallel with the cares for plan fulfillment, effective measures should be taken to harmoniously fulfill the plans as of the first days of the new year. This can be achieved through implementing the multiplication method and through efficiency of production. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Dec 76 AU]

FILIPOV IN RAZGRAD--Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has met the Razgrad City Party Committee Bureau. The 1976 plan fulfillment and the preparatory work for 1977 were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Dec 76 AU]

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAVDA ATTACKS CZECHOSLOVAK EXILES

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 76 p 6

[Article by Rudolf Nittmann: "Who Is Afraid of Relaxation"]

[Text] "Our attitude toward the Helsinki conference is singularly negative," stated the so-called Czechoslovak Advisory Board in Western Europe in its comment on the results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. According to J. Pejskar, the same negative attitude is shared by the American radio station Free Europe. "The West permitted itself again to be cheated," wrote SLOVAK V AMERIKE [Slovak in America], the hate-mongering little paper of the Slovak Hlinka People's Party [lucaci] exiles in the United States on 6 August 1975.

"The Tragic Agreement in Helsinki"--was the basic topic of a conference organized in Munich on 14 through 16 November 1975 by the so-called European Freedom Council, an organization of right-wing social democrats, together with the so-called Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations, an organization of the most reactionary revanchist and emigre elements in Europe.

According to Eugen Loebel, an exponent of the right during the period of the counterrevolutionary development in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and a leading representative of the cleric-fascist emigre association which calls itself the Slovak World Congress, the policy of detente represented by the Helsinki conference has a bad influence on the citizens of Western countries, causes "catastrophic consequences" and must therefore be consistently fought by the Slovak World Congress.

As we can see, the spectrum of opinions of various, often rival, emigre groups vis-a-vis the negotiations and results of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation has narrowed down to a uniform rejection. Thus, afraid of the policy of relaxation of international tension, all emigre groups, touchingly united, have adopted a common stand--cleric-fascists together with the post-August emigres, revanchists together with the right-wing social democrats, members of the Slovak People's Party as well as the people in Radio Free Europe, and similarly, the separatists agree with the so-called advocates of Czechoslovakism. The process of the relaxation constitutes a threat to their activities and their very existence.

And, naturally, the negative attitude toward the Helsinki conference is not only mere opposition to the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. It is the whole system of opinions and a manifestation of their ideological concept of rejection of the entire process of the normalization of relations among European nations and the gradual relaxation of international tension, in other words it is opposition to the process which culminated in the Helsinki Agreement. The emigre organizations try to influence official and government places. They find full understanding naturally among the hawks of the West's political life, among the representative of the military-industrial complex and the related institutions, and among influential right-wing circles.

#### Politics of Yesteryear

We can point to a concrete relationship of one emigre trend, the so-called "Czechoslovakism," represented by the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Advisory Board in Western Europe and the hate-mongering radio station Free Europe with the reactionary right-wing circles in the United States. Emigres around the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, be it Jiri Horak, Radomir Luza or Mojmir Povolny, take care of contacts with the hawks in the U.S. Congress and such American politicians as George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO.

They themselves characterized their own political stance: "As far as I know," wrote one of them, J. Horak, "in respect to foreign policy, Luza stands to the right of Goldwater." It is the fact that such is the stand not of Luza alone but also of Povolny and even Horak and others from this group. And who is Goldwater? He is a direct personification of right-wing and reactionary views in U.S. politics. He is a politician of the same kind as the reactionary George Meany.

In his letter to M. Povolny of 15 April 1976, G. Meany wrote the following: "One can only hope that through our combined efforts we shall succeed in alerting the American people and their leaders to the dangers of this false detente. We must dispel the myth of a general detente." When J. Horak forwarded this message to the Radio Free Europe--because it was so good that it merited to be broadcast to Czechoslovakia--he added: "As far as detente is concerned, the attitude of the American trade unions is almost identical to ours."

The people in the Radio Free Europe think likewise. "Our attitude toward the Helsinki conference is singularly negative," declared Josef Pejskar who is both an editor of this American broadcasting station and a representative of the emigre association, the Czechoslovak Advisory Board.

### Final Act as a Red Flag

"The West permitted itself to be cheated again or it wants to be cheated," wrote one of the representatives of the cleric-fascist trend of the Slovak political emigres, Jozef Pauco, when commenting on the Helsinki conference and complaining that the Republican President Ford "signed a document which is a continuation of the situation forced by the Soviets at the end of World War II." Although Pauco in the last years of his life in the United States was a great admirer of Nixon and his successor Ford, he turned against the latter and his party because of his signature on the Final Act. "Well, now even the National Heritage Group of the Republican Party failed," Pauco complained in one of the articles of his little paper SLOVAK V AMERIKE. "The Heritage Group regularly calls representatives of individual nationalities to its meetings in Washington, but it did not prepare anything concerning the Helsinki conference." The fact that the Heritage Group did not prepare anything against the Helsinki conference caused Pauco to issue the following threat: "In a year (i.e., at the time of the presidential election on 2 November 1976) it will be necessary to look well at the list of candidates for political office and everybody who agrees with the Helsinki conference should vote for his opponent or not vote at all."

This was the extent of the cleric-fascist exponent Pauco's criticism of his own party member Ford and of all who agreed with the Helsinki conference. With foam at his mouth, he cried: "We are opening the door to communism. Who will bear the consequences?"

Why do the cleric-fascists oppose the Helsinki conference and even condemn all those who contributed to the success of the conference? Pauco answered that: "In spite of what anybody says, the Soviets, first of all, forced the Helsinki conference to guarantee the borders to remain as they were established at the end of World War II." Consequently, the fascist elements are really angry that the Helsinki document legalizes the results of World War II, namely, the very defeat of fascism and that by accepting the principle of the inviolability of state borders which, of course, is also anchored in other international documents, creates an international barrier to the realization of the separatist goals of the cleric-fascist exponents of the former priestly republic.

### Hitler's Orphans

Such a barrier also angers another group of fascist elements from the period of the so-called Slovak State, namely, the group around the Bratislava German Kristof Greiner which operates in West Germany and is supported by the revanchist forces, primarily the Sudeten-German and Carpatho-German Landsmannschaft [organization of German expellees]. It is characteristic that K. Greiner met with the president of the Sudeten-German Landsmannschaft Walter Becher at one of the rallies of the anti-bolshevik bloc in Munich on 14 through 16 November 1975 where together

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they rejected and condemned the "tragic Helsinki Agreement" which constitutes a victory of the "treacherous policy of Moscow." However, on the other hand they appealed to certain--for them beneficial--principles approved at the Helsinki conference, namely, the application of the right of self-determination calling for a "reunification and selfdetermination for the German nation in the heart of Europe."

Such a revanchist claim immediately reminds us of Hitler's demand of 1938. And we are only confirmed in our belief that the legalization of the inviolability of state borders by the Helsinki conference has been a very important act. Europe--in spite of whatever such political scum who are represented today by the superreactionary and antibolshevik bloc of emigres and revanchists say--can be very satisfied that by accepting the inviolability of state borders which were formed as a consequence of the defeat of fascism during World War II, revanchism has been condemned and all attempts for a change of borders by force have been declared illegal.

#### Magna Carta of Contemporaneity

Many statesmen consider the Helsinki conference as a great success of their policy. The Final Act was signed by the U.S. President, the Canadian Prime Minister, a representative of the Vatican, the French President, the FRG Federal Chancellor, and heads of states or heads of governments of all European countries except Albania. The nations of Europe rightly consider the Final Act as a Magna Carta of the relations among European nations, as the most important document of the policy of the relaxation of tension, a policy which is known under the name of detente. How pathetic sounds the emigres' mockery of these peace endeavors or when they call Helsinki an illusion or even one of the most embarrassing circuses. As is the case with other reactionaries, so it is also with the emigres associated within the Slovak World Congress, the basis of their sharp rejection of the Helsinki Conference can be found--as stated by Frantisek Braxator, deputy chairman of the World Congress in charge of European affairs--in the fact that the "Helsinki conference has cemented the results of World War II."

This finalization really means the irrevocability of the results of World War II and all its consequences, the defeat of fascism, the inviolability of European borders as well as the fact that the nations of Czechoslovakia and other countries have opted for a new path of their life, namely, the building of a socialist society. Socialism definitely has taken roots in the European soil. The Helsinki document codifies its existence on our continent. The realization of the Helsinki conference is also the manifestation of the growth of strength and authority of the socialist community and a manifestation of the growing superiority of socialism in the power constellation of Europe and the world.

### The Slovak People's Party Attack on the Pope

It is for these reasons that the emigres in their powerless hate rage against the Helsinki conference. It is for these reasons that they hate everyone who agrees with the conference, including the Pope and Vatican's Ostpolitik which tries to regulate its relations with the socialist countries.

Why, however, such an attitude toward the Pope and the Vatican when the so-called Slovak World Congress is primarily the work of the emigre church hierarchy? The answer is that the majority of the committee members of this emigre association subscribe to cleric-fascist, Slovak People's Party or separatist tendencies. Documents from secret Vatican archives which were made public on the 30th anniversary of the end of World War II, gravely accused the leading representatives of the so-called Slovak State of direct responsibility for the deportation and death of over 80,000 Slovak Jews and of the participation in and the share of guilt in these crimes by many present leaders of the emigre groups--Pauco, Kirschbaum, Macek, Krujik and others. Their leader, Stefan Roman, called the publication of the Vatican documents a "stab in the back" and the work of a "nasty policy of the Vatican which plays into the hands of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia."

This marked the beginning of further attacks on the overall foreign policy of the Vatican. Frantisek Vnuk, a religious historian from Australia, called Pope Paul VI a weakling and his actions "only a delirium of a blind bachelor." Such anger against the supreme Catholic representative only multiplied after the Pope's personal representative, Agostino Casaroli, secretary of the Council for State Affairs of the Holy See, signed the Final Act.

### Helsinki Trumped the Emigres' Card

The emigres fought against the Conference on Security and Cooperation with the use of various means. Through numerous protest resolutions and personal contacts with right-wing politicians they wanted to influence the governing circles in the West. Their iron in the fire, the secret trump which they played during the preparatory stages of the conference was Jozef Kirschbaum, the executive deputy chairman of the so-called Slovak World Congress, a leading exponent of the fascist Slovak State during World War II, who took part in the Geneva negotiations about the drafting of the document and the organization of the Helsinki conference as an expert of the Canadian Government on Ostpolitik.

Helsinki, however, trumped even this card of the emigres.

The conference showed that there would be little room and climate for adventurism within which the emigres would want to realize their separatist plans or tendencies toward some federations of Danubian, Central European or all-European character or other antinational concepts. The conference proved that the elbow room for emigre activity in general will be smaller and smaller, that the progressive international public will ever more resolutely condemn the hostile activity of emigre elements against their own countries and peace, and that the hope for the realization of the emigres' goals will, remain in spite of the latters' most sacred wishes, an ever more unreachable illusion and chimera.

The emigres are moving to the right from the most right-wing politicians to occupy the most extreme right-wing position. They belong to the same reactionary camp together with neofascists and revanchists. They belong to the same political garbage heap of history. They are the agents of various intelligence services. For Judas' pennies they betrayed the interests of their country and for paltry sums they are willing to serve anybody who is ready to pay. On the order of their employer they are ready to lift a weapon even against their own nation.

Emigres are an anachronism of the contemporary period. They parted not only with their own country and its interests. They are also parting with the world-wide trend of gradual relaxation of international tension, improved relations and cooperation among nations, efforts for improvement in the world political climate, and the consolidation of peaceful security of the people.

1277  
CSO: 2400

EAST GERMANY

KRENZ SIGNS FDJ MESSAGE TO HONECKER

FDJ Plans for 1977

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 17 Dec 76 LD

Text Berlin--The FDJ Central Council sent a letter from its third meeting on Friday in Berlin to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. In the message, which was signed by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, the SED Central Committee is informed that the GDR youth during the year of the 9th SED Congress and the 10th FDJ Parliament has fulfilled with honor and exceeded the economic commitments to the national economic plan 1976 which it undertook.

The letter continues that in the further implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress, the FDJ members in 1977 are aiming at saving 45 million working hours and to make economic use of material, to save M1 billion worth of material. They want to collect and deliver 310,000 tons of scrap metal and 30,000 tons of old paper, and to modernize, reconstruct or expand 6,000 apartments. In agriculture, the country's youth have set themselves the aim of reducing, by means of initiatives, the specific fodder requirement by 10 million and of forming 760 youth brigades.

At its third meeting, the Central Council of the FDJ discussed the results of the fourth meeting of the SED Central Committee and laid down the tasks of the socialist GDR youth union for fulfilling the five-year plan and the national economic plan 1977.

Honecker Expresses Thanks for Letter

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 20 Dec 76 LD

Text Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, on behalf of the Central Committee, has sent a letter expressing gratitude for the letter from the third meeting of the FDJ Central Council.

The letter, addressed to Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, reads in part: "The tasks you adopted for 1977 are in harmony with the tasks adopted by the fourth meeting of our Central Committee for the further implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress. In socialist competition we continue to rely on initiatives of the youth brigades, of young workers, cooperative farmers, engineers and scientists for socialist intensification, particularly the speeding up of scientific-technological progress. We wish all functionaries and members of the FDJ much success in the implementation of the "FDJ Task 9th Congress," adopted by your 10th Parliament, in the 60th year of the Red October."

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

GDR AUTHORS SUPPORTING BIERMANN UNDER PRESSURE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 21 Dec 76 p 1 DW

Text Berlin, 20 December (FR)--Writers Jurek Becker, Volker Braun, Guenter de Bruyn, Sarah Kirsch, Ulrich Plenzdorf and Christa Wolf have been ousted from the executive board of the Berlin section of the Association of GDR Writers. They belonged to the signatories of a petition addressed to the GDR Government in which the state organs were urged "to think over" their decision to "expatriate" Wolf Biermann.

The ousting took place at a session of the executive board. There have been preceding individual talks with the authors who were urged to revoke their signatures from the petition or not to appear at all at the executive board session. A decision of the assembly of members on changes in the executive board is not necessary according to the stipulations of the Association of GDR Writers. Only Volker Braun, the lyrical poet and dramatist who had objected two times before against handing the petition to "Western news agencies" in statements carried by the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, voted at the executive board session for a counter-revolution and for his own ousting. He was said to have stated that he needed "the party, of which he is a member, in order to control his anarchistic tendencies."

The author Jurek Becker termed the ousting as "the most miserable afternoon of his life." It was learned that Ulrich Plenzdorf ("The New Sufferings of Young W.") is supposed to lose his DEFA job. The mass publishing of Jurek Becker's book "Jacob the Liar" planned for this spring by a widely-published cheap "fictional magazine" is said to have been stopped.

It seems that different action is planned against the authors who have signed the pro-Biermann petition and who are party members. Some of them will be reprimanded (such as Stefan Heym and Christa Wolf), others will be ousted from the party (Gerhard Wolf, Guenter Kunert). Despite the intensified pressure through mail controls, telephone tapping and observation by state security officials--some authors have not received any mail for weeks--the authors seem unwilling to yield to the pressure.

EAST GERMANY

'NEUES DEUTSCHLAND' COMMENTS ON GDR'S ALLEGED FORCED ADOPTION

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0522 GMT 16 Dec 76 LD

Text Berlin--NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in a commentary dealing with the media, says that "the incitement and slander against the GDR has by now become such an institution that certain traditions are beginning to form." The paper takes a close look at the latest principal witness against the GDR and notes that a certain Gabriele Pueschel left the GDR illegally in 1968 leaving her 22-month-old son behind. He remained with her parents, who, because of their age and state of health, could not look after him properly. For this reason the state organs provided financial and other aid.

In 1969 the child's grandparents left the GDR and left the child with a woman they did not know who provided no guarantee that it would be brought up properly. The competent state organs again took charge of the care and welfare of the child. After a short stay in a children's home it was finally placed in the care of a family. The child is now at long last living in safety and security, the paper notes.

On 11 May 1972 the Berlin-Treptow borough court deprived Pueschel of custody of the child, the paper continues. "The court proceeded from the fact that the child's mother placed her egoistic interests to the fore, no longer carried out her duties and was indifferent toward the child's development. As far as the GDR legal provisions are concerned on which this judgment was based, they are no different to those valid in the FRG, with one reservation: They are more humane. Although Pueschel was fully informed she took no legal measures against the judgment.

In only one sense can one speak here of "force": The socialist state was forced to look after the child left in the lurch by its mother and grandparents. And this happened in a socialist manner, that is, humanely and for the child's well-being."

The paper goes on to report that in 1976 Pueschel suddenly remembered the child she had abandoned, and mobilized forces against the 1972 judgment. Evidently it is deemed necessary at this time to have all available reserves deployed against the GDR. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND goes on: Anyone who knows Brecht's play "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" will consider the child's remaining with Grusche, who had brought it up, to be a humane settlement. Applause is assured when it is said at the end, "Let the children go to those who show maternal instincts that they may prosper."

But things are quite different for some people when the GDR is involved. Then all legal and moral norms are turned upside down. All of a sudden the care a socialist society provides for an abandoned child becomes compulsion and terror, or the treacherous murder of two border guards becomes a heroic deed.

But for us in socialism a crime remains a crime, what is humane remains humane.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

REPORT ON AID TO VIETNAM--Berlin--In Berlin on Friday, members of the cooperative and private crafts and trades in the GDR told of the equipping of 42 workshops for Vietnam. Wolfgang Bein, deputy minister for bezirk administered industry and foodstuffs industry, praised the action as an important contribution of GDR workers in supporting the Vietnamese people in overcoming the consequences of war and in socialist development. In tested socialist community work with the workers of the publicly-owned plants, the craftsmen and tradesmen of the GDR were helping to implement the government agreement between the GDR and the DRV made in 1973. In particular, Wolfgang Bein mentioned the activities in planning, acquiring and sending equipment and materials, in constructing the objects, as well as in training and instructing of Vietnamese trained staff. During the last 2 years alone, 120 GDR specialists were in Vietnam. According to the deputy minister, a new agreement is being prepared between the GDR and the SRV for the years up until 1980. This envisions further repair, production and training workshops to be set up by craftsmen and tradesmen of the GDR. The SRV charge d'affaires Nghia Le Tung expressed the esteem of his people for the great efforts of solidarity of the GDR citizens.

[Text] [East Berlin ADM International Service in German 1603 GMT  
10 Dec 76 LD]

DRUG USE IN THE GDR--With a pain-killer consumption of 60 pills per capita a year (Federal Republic: 36 pills), the GDR reached world level already 6 years ago. During the past 10 years the overall drug consumption in the GDR doubled, but during the same period the consumption of psychopharmacological remedies increased nine times. East German sociologists assess the rapid increase in stimulants and tranquilizers as indicative of the instability of the GDR society, triggered, above all, by growing stress on the job and political pressure. So far the SED has not published the figures on the medicines. [Text] [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Dec 76  
p 14 DW]

CSO: 2300

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POLAND

BRIEFS

POLISH SOCCER UNION--PAP--The General Assembly of the Polish Soccer Union (PZPN) was held in Warsaw. The participants in the deliberations summed up the achievements of the PZPN during the past term of office, expressing satisfaction from the results of the Polish soccer players on the international arena. They held third place in world championships in 1974, won a silver olympic medal in Montreal, and had a successful start in the "Mundial-78" eliminations--these are undisputable achievements of the national representatives. The delegates also discussed the main directions of PZPN activity for the period 1977-80. The main manifestation of the further development of Polish soccer is to maintain and strengthen the leading position of Polish football. "We want to create a national team which will win a permanent place at the very top of the world leadership"--trainer Jacek Gmoch underscored in his address, adding that it is a conditioned proper solution of many organizational-training problems. The assembly also elected a 15-member board. The office of president was entrusted to Edward Sznajder, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. The vice presidents are: Jozef Ostas (for organizational matters), Henryk Loska (for training matters), Wilhelm Bak (for game systems), Stanislaw Eksztajn (for referee matters), and Janusz Cieslak (for upbringing and youth matters). Zygmunt Buhl was named secretary general. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Dec 76 p 10]

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SPORTS FEDERATION COUNCIL--A meeting of the Polish Sports Federation (PFS) Council was held in Warsaw on 22 December 1976. It was chaired by the president of the PFS, Marian Renke. During the deliberations an assessment was made of the sports results in 1976 and tasks facing Polish sport in the forthcoming year, from the aspect of preparations for the forthcoming olympic games, were also discussed. An analysis of the reporting-election campaign in the Polish sports unions and main lines of the budget estimate of the Polish Sports Federation for 1977 were presented. Participating in the discussion, the chairman of the Main Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism (GKKFiT), Boleslaw Kapitan, noted that in the year about to end, Polish sport gained valuable successes--a further progress in popularizing physical culture was achieved, especially among the rural youth, good results were won at the olympic games in Montreal, and the physical culture organizational system was strengthened in Poland. This was obtained mainly due to the continuous concentration of efforts and also unity of action of all the elements responsible for the development

of physical education and sport in our society. In the name of the sports officials, the GKKFit chairman, B. Kapitan, thanked those active in the sports field and those competing in sports for their contribution to date in the building of successes in Polish sport and also, at the threshold of the new year, he wished them further successes in 1977. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 23 Dec 76 p 8]

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

MEMBERS OF CENTRAL ELECTION COMMISSION LISTED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 108, 8 Dec 76 p 2

[Council of State Decree Confirming the Central Election Commission for the Election of a Deputy in the Grand National Assembly]

[Text] On the basis of Article 26 of the Election Law of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Law No 67/1974, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Sole article--For the election of a Grand National Assembly deputy which will take place on 6 February 1977, the Central Election Commission, in the structure shown in the annex, which is an integral part of the present decree, is hereby confirmed.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU  
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 8 December 1976  
No 404

ANNEX

to the Council of State Decree confirming the Central Election Commission

Chairman: Ioan Ceterchi -- chairman of the Legislative Council

Vice chairman: Gheorghe Petrescu -- vice chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions

Secretary: Emil Nicolcioiu -- member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Jurists

Members: Ilie Alexe -- chairman of the auditing commission of the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives

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Maria Bobu -- member of the bureau of the National Council of Women

Anton Brietenhofer -- vice chairman of the Council of Workers of German Nationality

Nicolae Croitoru -- secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth

Romeo Dragomirescu -- vice chairman of the Committee for Problems of People's Councils

Gheorghe Gomoiu -- major general, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Armed Forces

Jozsef Meliusz -- vice chairman of the Council of Workers of the Hungarian Nationality

Octavian Paler -- Chairman of the Council of Journalists

Titus Popescu -- vice chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives

Ion Sasu -- chairman of the Union of Communist Students Association of Romania

Ion Sirbu -- first deputy section chief in the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

Virgil Teodorescu -- chairman of the Writers Union

CSO: 2700

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ROMANIA

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS--The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolves that Comrade Olimpia Solomonescu is appointed state secretary in the Ministry of Health, and that Comrade Costache Trotus is appointed deputy minister of the metallurgical industry. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 108, 8 Dec 76 p 4]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

WEAPONS SET FOR POLICE ON DUTY AT INTERIOR SECRETARIAT

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 50, 12 Nov 76 p 1461

[Decree on the Weapons of Policemen in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs]

[Text] On the basis of Article 44 of the Law on the Performance of Internal Affairs Under the Jurisdiction of Federal Administrative Agencies (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, Nos 60/71 and 32/75), the Federal Executive Council hereby adopts the following:

Decree on the Weapons of Policemen in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs

Article 1

The weapons of policemen and police units in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs (hereinafter "Federal Secretariat") consist of firearms and gas weapons.

A police unit under the first paragraph of this article may be furnished with armored and other vehicles equipped with suitable weapons.

Article 2

The firearms of policemen and police units in the Federal Secretariat consist of pistols, submachine guns, military rifles, automatic rifles, machine guns, hand grenade launchers, and ammunition for such weapons.

The gas weapons of policemen and police units in the Federal Secretariat consist of pistols and other devices arranged to discharge tear gas, plus tear-gas grenades.

Article 3

For the purpose of performing official duties, policemen in the Federal Secretariat are armed with pistols. The Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs is to decide which other firearms or gas weapons under Article 2 of this decree will be supplied to policemen in the Federal Secretariat.

Article 4

The Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs is to decide the types of fire-arms, gas weapons, and armored and other vehicles equipped with suitable weapons to be furnished under Article 1 of this decree.

Article 5

This decree takes effect the eighth day after the date of publication in SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

Executive Ordinance No 852,  
Belgrade, 4 November 1976.

Federal Executive Council

Deputy Chairman,  
(signed) Dr Anton Vratusa.

CSO: 2800

END